THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1890

o Theatre-Suspecto Metrop Illan Concert Stati, Scializzy, Thur, and the st. New York Aquarium Highest Husbook. Mible's Gorden-Minstrels.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Re publican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Haves was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Haves committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now sa at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Hessians and the Stalwarts.

Mr. Schuzz, the distinguished Hessian who put the civil service notion into HAYES'S letter of acceptance, now appears to be enamored of GARFIELD. He has examined GARFIELD's record in connection with the unlary grab, the Washington Ring, and the Credit Mobilier, and finds him just the sort of man to stir the heart of a reformer; whereupon he feels himself strongly moved to make several speeches for him at \$150 to \$200 anjece. It matters little to the philosophical Hessian mind that GARPTELD's lettakes diametrically opposite ground to that taken in Hares's letter in regard to the civil service; SCHURZ will probably get as much cash from the campaign committees as he did four years ago, and he stands almost as good a chance of an office from this Ohio man as he did from that one, since they are about equally sincere in their respec-

But it is really remarkable how many envious men may be found to put stumbling blocks in the way of a genuine, public-spirited reformer of the Hessian variety. No somer is SCHURS called into the field to do execution with his expensive free lance, than an outery goes up from the Stalwarts. They are insulted; they won't fight with mercenaries; they will never touch shoulwith the Hessian contingent. They my that if the terms of GARFIELD's surrender to them-in that passage of his letter on the civil service, which was only arranged as the price of their half-hearted and tardy support-means anything, it means the exclusion of SCHURZ and his kind; and they mean to have the bargain kept to

How long under these circumstances can the Chairman of the National Committeeto whom our friend Mr. SHEPHERD persists in reverently alluding as a "little bob-tailed Yankee clam"—enjoy theinestimable advantages of Mr. Schunz's high-priced ors? We fear this pleasant arrangement cannot last; a choice must be made between the Hayrs Hossians on the one side and the Stalwart Republicans on the other.

But we give them fair warning that whichever side is chosen for the time, and bestows He confidence upon GARFIELD in return. will be sadly feeled in the long run. He has no principles, and while mentally keener than HAYES, he is as much like him in his moral make-up as one weak-backed and dishonest Ohio man can be like another. He is too much a Hessian himself to be wisely trusted by other Hessians, and still less by square-toed Republicans.

Not Certain that Balbo is Guilty of the Grade of Crime for which He is Scutenced to Execution.

A good deal of interest is felt just at rens ent in reference to the course which the Governor of this State will take in the case of PIRTRO BALBO, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

That Balbo killed his wife is undisputed. He frankly admitted the fact from the beginning. But he has always denied and still deales that he killed her with deliberation and premeditation.

We think the weight of evidence on this point was in favor of Balbo; and this is the very point which determines the grade of his offence. The crime was manslaughter, or murder in the first degree, or murder in the second degree. If murder in the first degree, death is the legal penalty; if murder in the second degree, the legal penulty is imprisonment for life.

Balbo's wife was notoriously unfaithful to him. He forgave her, not only seven times, but the seventy times seven required by our Saviour. Even at the time he killed her he was endoavoring to effect a reconciliation-a fact wholly at variance with the theory of premeditation and deliberation. Whoever carefully reads the evidence will see that it was only at the very last moment of her life that he utterly despaired of preserving marital and happy relations

It is said he purchased the knife with which he killed her several days previous to the homicide; but the mere purchase of a knife, or of a pietoł even, is in Itself a perfectly legal and innegent act; and as Balno's life had been frequently threatened by his father-in-law, it was his duty to himgelf and to his lamily to go at all times propared to defend himself.

Balbo fied. This is one of the main facts relied on against him. But flight is no indiention of the grade of murder of which the fugitive is guilty.

Balbo did not have a fair trial. One of the jurors admitted that he had a prejudice In the case which it would require strong evidence to remove. Yet this juror sat is the east and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, on which this unhappy foreign youth is liable to be exe-

Infamous? Batho was serbually deprived, on the trial for his life, of another of his constitutional rights-the right to be defended by coupsel What does the provision in the Constitution, designed to secure this right to every accused person, really mean?

The word counsel means competent counsel or the provision loses all its effloacy. Experience is an essential prerequisite to

any very high degree of competency. It is understood that the gentleman who tefended Balbo was appointed by the Court, and that his previous practice has been chiefly confined to civil cases. We do not say that he was one of those fools at the har who profess to be above the practice in | the Drin, which, as we have seen is mainly

criminal; but we believe he had had next to no criminal practice.

The late Chief Judge CHURGE, after the nost searching examination of the evide in Balbo's case, was strongly in favor of commuting his punishment to imprisopment

So is the Chief Judge FOLGER. So are several other Judges of the Court

of Appeals. Under such circumstances, if Gov. Con-NELL should hang BALBO, it would look as if his Excellency, without the prisoner's excuses, was more eager for shedding human blood than the prisoner had ever shown himself to be.

Montenegro's Reward.

The decisions of the Berlin Conference relating to Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia been carried out with sufficient promptitude, but it has looked hitherto as if the concessions made to Montenegro would remain a dead letter. At length, however, the Porte seems to have made up its mind to yield a strip of Albanian territory to the men of the Black Mountain, and, although the land thus ceded is not the same as that contemplated by the Berlin treaty, it undoubtedly constitutes a substantial gain. The numerous telegrams on the subject have awakened curiosity about the district in dispute, and something has been done to satisfy it by an English traveller. Mr. C. L. FITZGERALD, who visited northern Albania about a year ago, and now sends the fruit of his observations to Macmillan's Magazine.

It will be remembered that the twentyeighth article of the Berlin treaty made over the districts of Gusinje and Plava to the Montenegrin principality, but this project of annexation was thwarted by the desperate resistance of the Mussulman population. In exchange, therefore, for a line which wounded Mosiem susceptibilities, the recent Conference adopted a new frontier, which includes the whole or parts of tribes essentially Catholic. These are the so-called Hotti, Gruda, and Clementi clans, and it is about these, who are among the bravest and most distinguished representatives of the Albanian name, that Mr. FITZGERALD has collected some interesting information. It appears that those Ageauts, who inhabit

Upper Albania, or the country north of the river Scombl, are collectively known as Ghegs, as opposed to the so-called Tosks, who dwell on the south of that river. The Ghegs and Toeks speak dialects so distinct as to be almost mutually unintelligible. The northern Arnauts were always the bitter enemies of ALI Pasha, who was a Tosk, and contributed largely to his overthrow. Upper Albania is officially divided into districts and communes, but the numerous mountain tribes are not comprised in this organization, and are practically independent, retaining their own laws and local governments. These tribes are called after the mountains in which they dwell, or after some chief from whom they are supposed to be descended. Thus the Clementi are believed to have been founded by a Venetian, who gave his name to a community comprehending families of Slav as well as of Skipetar origin. They are Catholics, and have a Franciscan mission ministering to their spiritual wants. The tribe of Gruda, also included in the ceded land, occupy, like the Clementi, a mountain district on the right bank of the river Drin. About two-thirds of its numbers are Catholies, and all are Slavs, although the language spoken is the northern or Gheg dinlect of the Albaulan. So, too, the Kuchi Drakalovici, who are embraced in the territory now conferred on Montenegro, are mostly of Slavic origin, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The Clementi have on one occasion made common cause with the Montenegrins; but between the other tribes just named and their neigh bors of the Black Mountain, feuds have substated for centuries, which no amount of bloodshed has been able to extinguish.

By far the most important tribe, however comprehended in the region now incorporated, so far as treaties can avail, with Montepegro, is the Hotti, who rank first among the Ghogs for intrepidity and fortitude, excelling even the Miridites, about whom so much has been written, and whose district, by the way, lying on the south bank of the Drin, will adjoin the enlarged principality. The Hottl, it seems, are of Stavic descent, according to their own traditions, although the Albanians like to claim them as of the true Skipetar race. Nearly all are of the Catholic religion, but there are among them some few Mussulmans, whose families embraced Islamism in order to obtain certain favors from the native Pashas. These Mohammedans, however, unitke their co-believers in Gusinje and Playa, live in perfect harmony with their Catholic fellow tribesmen, and take part in all the vendettas of the latter. In virtue of the position whileh they hold among the northern Arnaut tribes, the Hottl take precedence in time of war, occupying in the line of battle the place of conor on the right, while the Mirhittes are posted on the extreme left. Mr. Frizorrald tells us that so jealous are the Hotsi of this privilege that in 1832 their chief, HASSAN NIKA, took part against the Grand Vizier. inder the pretext that Scutari had sent troops against Montenegro without the assent of the Hotti. At that time a body of 1,599 Turks, marching through the passes of this tribe against the men of the Black Mountain, were surprised and almost annihilated. The valor and ardor of the Hotti seem to have been equally notable in the Venetian wars 200 years ago, and it is recorded that in the last century an army of 15,000 Bosniaks sent to subjugate Scutari, which had risen in rebellion against the Porte, were met by the Catholic mountaincers in their deflics and cut to pieces.

In a word, the territory ceded by the pres ent agreement with Turkey would well nigh double the area of the Montenegrin principality, and would signally augment its military strength by the annexation of a people as hardy and dauntless as its own. Morever, as we have seen, the tribes contained u the district are, for the most part, of blas origin; that is to say, of the same race as the Montenegrius. But the latter, we need not say, are followers of the orthodox or Greek rite, while the Hotti, Clementi, and Gruda tribes are Catholic, and it is extreme ly doubtful whether religious antipathics aflamed by centuries of border warfare can be overcome. The number of fighting mea in the surrendered region is said to be about equal to that which can be furnished by the Tsernagora, and it is unlikely, therefore, that the men of the Black Mountain could carry out by force the decision of the Conference. Much will dopend, unquestionably, on the attitude of the Hotti, who are somewhat less rancorous than their fellow tribesmen toward the orthodox religion, and with whom a good deal may be effected, as was proved in 1832, by Russian emissaries and Russian gold. But even were the intention of the Conference to be fulfilled without bloodshed, the difficulties of the Albanian question would have

only begun. Suppose the region north of

occupied by Slava, united with a Slavic na-River Kalamus, which in Banguage and sympathics is Greek, incorporated with the Greek kingdom, there would still remain the great body of Arnauts proper, the people of true Skipetar race. What is to be done with these men, is one of the most knotty problems connected with the Turkish question, since the Ghega and Toaks are hopelessly divided, and the northern Albanian would almost certainly refuse to sit on equal terms in the same Legislature with representatives from among the despised and detested Arnauts of the south. In word, it is impossible, in the judgment of those authorities personally acquainted with the country, to create in Albania a compact, harmonious nationality, like that of Bulgaria or Servia.

A Strange Proposition. The announcement made some time since that the Indian chief SPOTTED TAIL was pleased with the progress of his children at the Carlisle school, turns out to have been unfounded. He was not only displeased, but displeased to the point of removing his boys from the school. Probably he detected, during the late visit of inspection made by him and his fellow chiefs to Carlisle and Hampton, some petty pedagogical restrictions, which struck him as calculated to injure the spirit and the personal character of the lads, and to diminish their fitness to succeed him as leaders of their tribe.

Out of this minor event has grown a mat ter of some importance. The officials of Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S department have laid before Mr. R. B. HAYES'S Cabinet what they consider evidence that HAYES ought to disgrace SPOTTED TAIL, and depose him from his place as chief. SPOTTED TAIL is one of the ablest, most powerful, and most respected Indians on the continent; he has long been one of the best friends of the white men It is claimed that a cry for his removal comes from his tribe, because they disapprove his dislike of the school at Carlisle.

Is it a crime, then, for an Indian to take his children from school ?- Is this act to be punished by his degradation? The proposed outrage, no matter how excused by the pretended sanction of SPOTTED TAIL'S tribe, would be in accordance with Schunz's conceited tyranny, which has always sought to carry out its whims at any cost, driving Indian tribes to war rather than relax "the decisions of this department."

It is highly improbable that Spotted TAIL's tribe would ask his deposition for any cause; more improbable still that they would ask it for such a cause. Some ambitious Indians might desire to see him and his dynasty overthrown; but SPOTTED TAIL's views of the Cartisle school cannot much concern his people, since other children of the tribe freely attend it. SCHURZ and HAYES, however, are capable of any folly in Indian administration; and to aid a scheme so perilous as the deposition of SPOTTED TAIL for not approving the Carlisle school, evidence favoring the design might be trumped up through the underlings of

SCHURZ's department. The experiment of educating Indian children at Carlisle and Hampton, as well as on the reservations, is wise and promising; but it is marred when made a burden and a terror to the tribes, or when subjected to Mr. SCHURZ'S love of arbitrary force. Not long ago complaints were heard from some Indian fathers and mothers that their children had been actually kidnapped from them is material for the schools through a well-meant but over-zealous philanthropy It would be pushing the theory of compulsory education very far, if after inviting SPOTTED TAIL to inspect the Carliele school and pass an opinion upon it, he should be forcibly deposed and disgraced for forming an unfavorable opinion and acting on it.

The Disaster in the Tunnel.

The twenty workmen who lost their lives n the Hudson River tunnel, vesterday morning, knew beforehand that risk was to accompany every hour's labor. The danger which they ran was part of their undertaking. That risk is taken into consideration y all who hire themselves out for w which the unexpected operation of natural forces is an uncertain element. It does not leter men from shipping as sailors or from going into mines to dig for pay. It is as much a part of the contract as the chance of bullets in a soldier's enlistment.

Put if the risk to the lives of the laborers as increased by blunders of engineering. defects of equipment, or faulty methods of procedure, the responsibility with the directors of the undertaking is as great as if the dead men had gone into the tunnel bo lieving themselves safe at all times.

Was there any mistake in the system depted to prevent the falling of the silt over the workmen's heads? The officers of the company, according to the reported explanation of the engineer in charge, all say that the accident was due to carelessness or want of watchfulness, on the part of the men in the tunnel. The small leak through which the compressed air hissed was not plugged up with elay or mud quickly enough to prevent its enlargement to the dimensions that let in disaster and death.

This declaration on the part of the employers of the dead men will lead, more cer tuinly than anything else could, to a searching examination of the merits of the plan on which the excavation was pursued. If we are rightly informed, the application of compressed air for the support of the heading is a method owned and held as a patent. and in which the company, or its engineers, have proprietary interests. If that is a fact, it is a fact to be considered along with the statements of the company, throwing all

the blame on the workmen. Two months ago, in an article printed in the Pract cal American, the safety of the HASKIN process was distinctly questioned The writer said:

"If in the Russon River tunnel a mity cost is encour red, soit enough to give a sudden inthra of mud and water, and at the same time an escape of the compressed air, the late of the workmen is trightful to contouplate as they are confined in their room by the sir lock. But setwithstanding we look with concern to possible dan corn connected with this risky and loose way of precoed ing, we will hope for the best. That means, we hope the soil will be found solid enough all the way through."

If the engineers telt secure as to the merits of their process, it is probable that they would be slower to throw the undivided blame upon the men who suffered death.

For Governor of Massachusetts:

General BENJAMIN PRANKLIN BUTLER. Platform: Reform the State Administration.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on July 2 in relation to outrages alleged to have been committed by missionaries attached to the Scotch Blantyre Mis sion in Central Africa, and concerning which t amphlet was recently published by Mr. ANDREW CHERNSTON F. R. G. S., so English gentlema of wealth now travelling in Australia. Dr. Camgnow called the attention of the Bouse to recent sports of outrages by missionaries on native inhabitante in Africa. It appeared, he said from the admissions of the missionaries thom solves, that they assumed a criminal jurisdic tion over the people in whose midst they re-

aided. Two persons being suspected of mur-der, the missionaries held upon them a sort of trial, and they were condemned to death. One escaped, and the other was shot. The second charge brought by Mr. CHERRISIDE was that a native carrier suspected of having stolen goods was tied to a tree and received upward of 200 quence died in the course of a few hours. The xecution and also the flogging were admitted by the accused missionaries before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Their proceedings led to some fighting with the na tives, in the course of which several lives were lost and a considerable number of people were

In reply Sir CHARLES DILKE stated that the Foreign Mission Committee of Scotland had sent out two gentlemen to inquire into the circumstances of the outrages, and that the British Consul at Mozambique had been instructed not only to assist the delegates but to proceed to the spot himself and join in the investigation It would be an impartial investigation, and the Consul would endeavor to arrive at the truth. And after some further debate Dr. Cam-Enon withdrew his motion, which had been for an humble address to her Majesty in reference

Not all the anti-BLAINE guns were discharged

And one of the funniest things in this world is to see an independent newspaper, for whose touch Blaine's hands were not thought clean enough, making up its face to support Ganis morality and honesty in person.

The Gulnare will again tempt fate by a voyage to the Arctic regions. The engineer and his assistant have meanwhile been sacrificed as scapegoats, on the theory that it was their inefficiency that caused the boilers to give out and the machinery to break down. But as these results had been foreshadowed, after carefu inspection by two competent naval boards, the chances are enormous that the breaking down was due to the machinery, and not to the men. Obstinacy and persistency are good qualities in their way, but the Gulnare seems to start with a disproportionate share of them on board. It remains to be seen whether the faults pointed out at Washington and there neglected have been thoroughly amended at St. John's, or whether the machinery has only been patched up enough to get the Guinare a little further to the North.

The eight American riflemen whom Mr. Hype has picked up to meet the best British eight at Wimbledon are by no means weak representatives of this country. Taken together, though a scratch team, they are a strong team. They were not chosen by competition, as is usual, and they shoot by the invitation of one man, he the business agent of one of the rival gon-making concerns; neverthe less, they have a good chance of winning. But win or lose, a much stronger eight can be got together for the next genuine international contest, the one for the Palma, to come off in

It is about time for the Little Western, which was met by the steamship Neckar in mid ocean, to be approaching the coast of Ireland, supposing that she reaches there at all. It is to be hoped that the adventurous little dory arrives in safety; yet the drawback to a successful voyage will be that others will rush o imitate this senseless rashness. Were anything to be learned, or any good to be reaped from these cockleshell voyages, there might be some excuse for them.

The practical reply of Chili to the proposed political amalgamation of Peru and Bolivia possibly may be the simultaneous blockading of Callao and besteging of Lima. The positions of Petersburg and Richmond, in that the fall of one portends and assists the fail of the other. Callao may also be attacked by sea: and while doing that it would be practicable to land troops out of range of the Callao defences and form an intrenched camp from which siege operations with long range might be conducted against Lima. The Chilians have shown audacity and skill enough to attempt the opera-

One of the Yucatan pyramids would add interest and variety to our Central Park collecson. A man of Lieut, Gorrings's talents should not be suffered to rust in idleness, and Yucatan is nearer than Egypt.

It is not often that our Canadian brethren. who are very fair fishermen themselves, have the privilege of entertaining such a past, master the gentle craft as the Hop. WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER of Majone. Let them make the mos of their opportunity.

The Staten Island first eleven, now on a cricketing tour, met a bad rebuff in their first game at Detroit, where in two innings they secred only 61 against the 135 scored by the Peninsular eleven in a single inning. The De troit players rank among the best in the counry, being second only to some of the crack Philadelphians. The New York tourists may do better in some of their games with the

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, innounces that Mr. Jay Gould has been revis-

thing the scenes of his boyhood. Our esteamed contemporary, the World, reports that, on his way to the old homestead. Mr. JAY GOULD told a Kingston man that he thought Hancous was going to be elected, that Gen. Astron loaded down the Republican ticket, and that the Republican machine oper stors had practically given up the fight, so far as the Presidency is concerned. "I have no hope of carrying New York," Mr. Jay Gould is reported as saying to his Kingston friend, and I believe that as goes New York so will also go New Jersey at least, and Connecticut

Mr. Jay Gould enjoys a reputation for sagacity.

One of the most displeasing peculiarities of the Bostonese language is the phrase "in this connection." They all use it, even our esteemed contemporary Warrens of the Daily Advertiser, the handsomest journalist in the United States.

A Fable for the Times.

The animals were about to choose a Presiation for a third term, and the mention of President tork's name only serving to awaken rours of moloules langhter, the Fox and the Laun were put up by the

to press very early in the murning, even in those days, and who generally expressed his opinions with great frankness, made the statement that the Pox, in trying to break into a neighbor's house, had less part of his tail, thereby showing him to be either sity or dishonest.
He was met by a storm of represents from the Murple, the Pescock, and after gentlemanly birds, who protested against med throwing.

"Let us have a campaign of calomny," said the Eagle.

The question is murphy did he attempt to strat and ge aught, or did be not !" and seizing the Fox by the back of the neck be neld him up to view of the assembled When the Ballots were counted the Lion was elected by

a barge majersty, and he took his seat

Pepe Lee XIII, and the Catholic Publication backety. From the Freeman's Jos

In a recent anti-ence Marr. Houlest, rester of the Serth American Gollege in Serne, presented to the Serth American Gollege in Serne, presented to the study Privor a sernetned series at the educations' works and primers issued by the Cathodic Publication, Society or New York, a grit which was greatly valued by He the liness, who was pleased to say that he should carefully examine at his binary tooks which retered to a sub-traction of the binary tooks which retered to a sub-biguity and the series of the series of the series because and binaries at Mr. Kohoe, and to All connected with the Publication Society.

We have the ninth number of the American Art Review. It is admirable. We have repeatedly had occasion to preise this mentily periodical—the most beautiful published in the United States—but the present number, it seems to us, surpreses all its predecessors, both in the excellence of its letter press and its blustraERTING TO COMMULIDATE.

Discussion-No Result. The directors of the New York and Metroolitan Elevated Ballroad Company held septrate meetings yesterday morning relative to the consolidation of the companies, and in the afternoon some of the directors from each company met in their capacity of Manhattan directors. The latter meeting was of short duration, and the time was occupied in hearing reports as to the views of the separate companies upon points involved in the proposed consolidation. From all accounts nothing approaching an agreement was reached, and an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday. The basis of consolidation offered by the Metropolitan Company is that the stock shall be exchanged company is that the stock shall be exchanged for stock of the consolidated company at 100, New York shares at 112 and Manhattan at 40; preferred stock to be issued to the first two, and common stock for Manhattan stock.

Cyrus W. Field, in behalf of the New York Company, objected to any such basis being considered, and was supported by his associates. The New York directors favored a basis of 110 or 115 for their own stock, 90 for Metropolitan, and 20 for Manhattan, and want all the issue of the new company to be common stock. This was not favorably received by the Metropolitan directors, who insist upon a par valuation for their stock. One director of the New York Company expressed himself as sanguins that on Oct.1 the property of his company would revert to it through failures of the Manhattan to make the divident payments then due. In that event the Manhattan Company ceases to exist, and its \$13,000,000 of stock become valueless. The prospect of this or any other change seems to give the New York directors less anxiety than any one else concerned. They own the road from the Battery to Harlem on the east side, including the City Hail branch, and from the Battery to 110th street on the west stide.

Mr. Field avers that the property of his company, the New York, earns a net income of 14 per cent, higher valuation than that of the Metropolitan.

Mr. Guilford, director, and manager of the for stock of the consolidated company at 100,

cent, higher valuation than that of the Metropolitan.

Mr. Guilford, director and manager of the
Manbattan Company, said yesterday that the
only question to be solved was that of values by
the two lessor companies. After they had
agreed upon figures for their own stocks the
Manhattan would come into the discussion. He
expressed the opinion that it was beyond the
suility of any mortal being to foresee what the
result of the negotiations would be. The legal
obstacles to a consolidation have been removed,
or rather the counsel of the companies claim to
have discovered that it never existed. They
have found that chapter 503 of the Laws of
1879 contains a short statute passed for a special purpose, and which provides that when a
lessor company wishes to become a part of the
company leasing it, the stock of the latter may
be exchanged for that of the former.

The Metropolitan stock declined 4 per cent.
and the manhattan 5 per cent, yesterday, owing
to the uncertain condition of the affairs of the
companies.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON Parrow Winning the Army Rifle Cup and the English Team the Keinpore Cup.

WIMBLEDON CAMP, July 21 .- In the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup competition, Farrow, Evans, and Young having each scored 69, the tie was shot off to-day. Farrow won, scering 12 in three extra shots. Young scored 10 and Evans 9. In this competition Humphrey made est for the Arthur prize Fisher made 50. Brown is. In the competition for the Ladies' prizes Fisher made 32, and in the contest for the Any Rifle Association Cup he made 48. His shoot-

Rifie Association Cup he made 48. His shooting to-day comprises 18 successive bull's-eyes. In the shooting for the third series of extra prizes, Farrow. Brown, and Hyde each made 35 and Jackson 34. In the competition for the Kolapore Chailenge Cup to-day the English team were victors. They wen the cup, defeating the Canadians by 74 points.

Dr. Scott won the second stage of the Albert competition at the 1,000 yards range with a score of 70, defeating Humphrey by one point. Dr. Scott's final shot was much applicated. The other notable scores are: Jackson, 67; Garrish, 56; Boyd, 66; Marrin Smith, 65; W. Rigby, 65; Young, 62; and Evans, 64. Hallord missed his first two shots, scoring 56. The wind was very variable, and the light bad. Hyde, Farrow, and Brown retired from the contrat before they had completed their scores. The competition for the Albert prize was restricted to those who won prizes in the first stage. The Albert competition is the principal small-bore sevent of the meeting. The Americans have taken all the first prizes

The Americans have taken all the first prizes in to-day's small-bore events. In the shooting for the third series of extra prizes, Hyde, Brown, and Farrow were tied, and will shoot off to-morrow, but merely to decide who shall have the first choice of prizes.

At a meeting of the American team to-night the following were selected to shoot in the match against the English team next Saturday. The voting was by hallot: Meesrs, Scott, Brown, Farrow, Clark, Gerrish, Jackson, Hyde, and Laird. The reserve will consist of Meesrs. Duiley and Rockwell. If Clark does not arrive in time, as is very possible, Dudley will shoot in his stead. It is thought that the good shooting of the Americans to-day had a great effect on the English team. At the team practice to-morrow the American team will shoot a full round, if possible, though Farrow has a bad cold, and it is hoped that their scoring will have a moral effect upon the Englishmen.

Balling Water and Askes from Openings the Earth-Eleven Natives Killed, MADRID, July 21.—Beismic disturbances in the island of Luzon began on the 13th inst.

and up to the 20th there had been repeated shocks of earthquake, the first and last being shocks of earthquake, the first and last being the most violent. The cathedral and barracks at Manila have fallen, and the troops are ensamped cutside the city. Two shocks occurred on the 13th inst, one of which lasted seventy seconds and the other forty seconds. Eleven natives have been killed and sixty-one injured, No Europeans have been burt. The inhabitants of Manila have field to the fields. The earth has opened in several places, and jets of boiling water and showers of ashes are ejected. Some of the public buildings at Luguna and Roberan have been demolished. All the voicanoes of Lugona are in full activity. on are in full activity.

Austher Third-Term Invalid.

ALBANY, July 20. - The Hon, John P. Smyth. ex-Superintendent of Insurance, sithough out of office, is still the leader of the Grant men in Albany. He was about to start on his summer vacation last week, when a Garfield Republican approached him and said: "What do you propose to de during the canvass. Mr. Smyth?"

I propose to go up to Maine and enoy my summer," Mr. Smyth responded.

But," said the other, "are there no steps taken to have ratification meetings and to organize cinis, do,?"

I don't know anything about to "realise Mr. ganize ciuss, &c. ?"

"I don't know anything about it," replied Mr. Smyth. "I am out of politics. I suppose those who nominated Garfield will attend to such matters, and I suppose they will elect him. I'll vote the tieket, but I am out of politics, and do not propose to do anything more."

C. G. S.

The Dessoug is at anchor off Twenty-third street. North River. Numerous small Boats conveyed visiters to the ship to view the monoith. The little Arab boy galloped merrity around the deck on the white dankey occasionally, and the Egystian sheep based sankey occasionally, and the Egystian sheep based conspineently as they smiffed the air, in which they may have discrived the small of dilam thever. The hastelnes were sign and visitors scrambed below and instructed, as well as they could by the aid of a causile, the moments and the stone blocks brought over with it, which served for the foundation. It is said this is the first monointh sent to invocuntry which will rest on the original torn-dations. The Pressure will go sen the say dock shortly when a portion of the law of the sequence will be removed and the obtain token ashore and colvenged to the Go Gommissioner Green's motion, the Park Commissioner Green's motion, the Park Commissioner supports and the programments of the property of the second and the programments of the programments.

Central Park.

On Commissioner Green's motion, the Park Commismoners weterday reschieded the resolution fixing the site
for the monoith at a spot mean the Museum of Art. Mr.

Green favored a site opposite the Scholar's Gaie, at Fifth
avenue and Fifty-unith street. The question of a site will
be discussed at a meeting this morning.

There arrived at Castle Garden yesterday

2.378 immurants. Attemp them were 758 Mormons, who came an the Guian steamer Wisconsin from laverpoot. Nearly six limitered of the Mormons were Sarche and Norwestlans, there were a few Dames and five English Tamilies. They were in charge of termine also for the first the leadership of Chief Edder R. A. Rasinteeri, They beare for San Lake Guia to the Pennsylvania Ratificad.

Paris Notes. From the Partition.

There are more than firy French women studying medicine in Faria. A years lady, American by larth hose just distinguished hereick by translating for the studying medicine was found in particularly for American and a royalist journal by the Camille Pelletan, editor of to Josées, and a royalist journal by the Pelletan, editor of to Josées, and a royalist journal by the wash floth parties were wounded but not reversitionally wash that not particles were wounded but not reversitionally wash been particles were wounded as not not represent the parties of the p for operation for stone which he underwent a fortaight and.

It is quite true that Meissonler has bound himself to point two percentle pictures. Paris during the war, baint two percentle pictures. Paris during the war, and 'Paris during the seace.' The pattures are to be each child-instructions and five motives high, and they are to be finished at the end of 1882. The price is 1,500,300 france. The affair is in the hands of a croup of Schlan finisheders, who have started a sinck company on the strength of the contract that Meissonier has signed with blem, and, much to the painter's dispart, they have we believe, is the five company Paris Meissonier. This, we believe, is the five company Paris Meissonier. This has been formed to carpetite a painter's talent. Simple capitalists may now may sold trance worth of interest is the genius of Meissonier. TURKEY'S GRIEVANCES.

Provisions of the Berlin Trenty in her Inter

TOTAL N

LONDON, July 21 .- The Times, in an ediorial article on the failure of the Porte to make the concessions agreed upon to Greece and Montenegro, says: "This represents only one side of the matter. The Turks complain that their right to occupy the land and sea frontiers of East Boumelia remains a dead letter, the promised destruction of the Bulgarian fortresses on the Danube has scarcely begun, the tributes of Bulgaria and East Roumella remain unpaid, the repatriation of the despoiled and exiled Mussulmans of Bulgaria and East Roumelia is still delayed, the undisguised agitation set on foot in East Roumelia for union with Bulgaria, in defiance of the treaty of Berlin, is fostered by the Bulgarian Government and people, and the soul of the propaganda is Col. Tz-roteleff, a former member of the East Roumelian Commission, who is now the Russian Consul-General at Philippopolis. Arms and munitions are imported through the port of Bourgas. The Turks believe that when an opportunity offers an attempt will be made by violence to set aside the treaty of Berlin and reconstitute the great Bulgaria of the treaty of San Steffano. The English Government, whatever its political color, can have no sympathy with the intolerant denial of the equal rights of the Mohammedians. The Turks have interests that must be protected as well as obligations that must be protected as well as obligations that must be discharged under the treaty of Berlin, and our own Government, the less than the others, must recognize the necessity of insisting that every part of that treaty shall be carried out. We have reason to believe that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that Austria is determined that the decisions of the conference with respect to Montenegro shall be executed in their suitrety. At the same time the Ambassador will intimate that Austria considers it indispensable that the provisions of the treaty be fulfilled on both sides, and that his Government will urge upon those concerned the obligation of keeping the promises exacted for the security of Turkish interests. In this policy Germany is in close accord with Austria, but their second tenis to strengthen, not to weaken, the European concert. Austria and Germany are convinced that the time has come when, to obviate the renewal of the disturbances in the East, it becomes their duty as significant the ready of the treaty of Berlin to demand that all the engagements of that instrument shall be carried into effect. The advantage of such a course is not inconsiderable. The Turks will see that Europe is still propered to give them fair play, and will feel that they have something to lose if they resist the counse fostered by the Bulgarian Government and people, and the soul of the propaganda is Col.

MR. BERGH AND THE CATA How the Philanthropist Proposes to Get Rid

of the City's Feline Tramps, Mr. Henry Bergh sent to President Morris of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the fol-

I have prepared the draft of an ordinance, which I would like to have approved by the Board of Alderman and as you are always doing some zook, will you because take charge of it, and set it enacted for the sake of suffering humanity, as well as the wretched eats.

Yours, very respectfully,

Haway Bussis.

The ordinance enclosed in the lotter provides that all cats found at large in any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, highways, parks, or other places in this city shall be seized captured, and delivered by such persons as the Mayor may appoint, at a place to be indicated and promay appoint. wided by him, where such a simals, if not claimed within three hours thereafter by the owner, shall be destroyed in such manner and by such persons as the Mayor may designate."

President Morris will introduce this ordinance to the Board of Aldermen at its next present.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will ladie isiting the city and others who remain kindly hear a w words from a minister of the Gospel? retail stores, many of whom are ladies, if good blood, culvaniages of which their employees are deprived by you. Let me siste what I know: One establishment closes at noos on Saturday. Lest Saturday it was so orowded that it was some time after the hour before it could induce its enformers to leave. Then, such an establishment cannot be closed in a ulnute. When the young women were permitted to reave, many of them had a distance to get some of them so far as Jersey Uity on one sale and Brooklyn on the other. For same it was too late to take an excursion, which would have given them fresh air, prepared them for religious services on the next day, and or work the max week. Buch things are almost always occurring in the evening in those establishments which close at 6.

close at 6.

Now, kind ladies, it must be thoughtlessness on your part rather than cruelty. But remomber that "evil is wrought by want of thought as well as by want of heart."

Let me plead with you to make it a constinctly unfashon, able to shop after 11 o'clock on flaturday morning, and after 5 o'clock any evening. Haue it understood among yourselves that only valuar women shop after that hour, and ten thousand good girls will have rolle!

Most respectfully. Charlies F. DERMS.

Most respectfully. Change F. DERMS.
Pastor of the Church of the Strangers
Naw York, July 19.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Several ears ago I discovered, by accident, that I was eating to: such, and that three tull meals per day were actually injurious to me, so I suppressed a meal, and by actual tests if found that my health improved, and I believe the same benedicial result would follow if the majority of man and womankind would adopt the same course. Consider for a moment the advantages from the standpoint of pointest accomment. Here we have in this city a population of ever one milition. If the immates of this human hive find they can live upon two meals per day in place of three, and each meal thus saved represents but ten cents, we would thus have every day a saving in the city of New York since of \$100,000, or \$290,000,000 per annum. How far this might be an advantage to trade and commerce is another question.

B. C.

Baths, Boys, and Towels. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: What right has the keeper of the Battery public bath to inter-ere as he does with the boys! Can they not have a swim without biring a towel or biringing one with them? I have been around the Buttery a good deal this seminer and must say that I never say such sights as the seems represents. He seems the bay attribution to the seems their clothes without drying themselves, and then say on the listery Park to dry. Even if this del hannes, I do not think it is the keeper's place to interfere when once they have bett inh bath. We pay park policeman to look after the parks, and we have the keeper of the bath to give the bore a free swim and not a five-cent one. wim without biring a towel or bringing one with them

Connecticut for Hancock,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Be as sared that Connections will give Hancock a much large majority than she gave Tilden in 1870, because the Do majority than she gave more thuroughly united and en-thusastic than at present, because many Republicans in this state have already declared their intention to value for Huncock, and because Burnum as a manager is far superior to devel, the "bobtail claim Yankee," as Heas thephoretic devel, the "bobtail claim Yankee," as Heas rd ome styled him.

A Park for the People.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you outen, July 20, 1880.

Tired of Walting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE COME A presuments to the Security Lite Insurance Company. I was advised to change to a paid-up poliny for about \$450. The camp invited exploded, since when they have repeatedly promised to pay me a dividend. Why don't I see it? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIV: Some five

The Good Gray Peet. From the Boston Per Walt Whitman is ill in Canada.

The Blue and the Gray for Hancock. Prem the flowery graves of the Southland And the Schle of gotton and cane. To the wanderful lakes of the Northland

Brave men are dwelling by theusands. And others Confederate gray. The passions of war have submited

And now, the an army of brothers, They all come together at lust They follow a man who in battle

as bravest among the brave

And who, when the fighting was endog Was first to console and save. With him are his war-tried soldless, And those that he faced in the fray;

The men who were blue are for Hancock With those who have worn the gray. For peace and a parfect union, For brotherhood over the land, They are forming shoulder to shouldes

And are marching hand in band Now, " Down with all thoughts of disunion?" ty those who have worn the gray, Away with all sectional recling?"

The bine-coated veterans say. They rally for peace and for union And who shall dare say them may? They raily in bine for Mancock, For hancock they raily in gray.

-A tub race is a funny sight, but the cers ought to be good swimmers. A disregard of this the resulted in the drawning of two men at Rock Island.

—The mother of Gen. Skobeleff, who has

Shipka Pass.

-An Illinois girl with a breach of promise case testified that it was the usual thing for girls to show their love letters to fifteen or twenty other girls, in order

bo make them jealous.

—Even in French politics the amenities sometimes go to the wall. The Bepulique Française, alias M. Gambetta, calls M. Jules Simon a snivelling crocodile —or something to that effect.

The Polish residents of South Bend ind., firmly believe that Mrs. Luchisks is possessed of a devil, and she agrees with them. Ceremonial efforts are being made to expel the fiend.

-The fastest cutter yacht in England is

the Vanduars, hailing from the Clyde, and owned by a Scotchman. She is very large, is the first racing yacht ever built of steel, and is carrying everything before her. -Lady Hardy, who has lately been at Newport, and has been erroneously described as wife of the Master of the Rolls, is wislow of the late Mr. Thomas Duffus Hardy, a very learned antiquarian, who for many years filled admirably the position of Keeper of the Reg-ords in the Rolls Office.

this month, the Empress Engenie will only stay for a few days at Chiselburst, as she intends to spend the autumn at Arenenberg, her beautiful place on Lake Constance Before going to Switzerland, the Empress will pay a vier o Queen Victoria at Osborne.

—Ice in Cincinnati this year is \$5.50 a ton.

-On her return to England at the end of

against \$4.25 in 1870, and brewers in Gineinnau are turn-ing their attention to artificial ice. At the brewery of Wendisch, Mullhauser & Bro., at 8t Louis, there is a machine lately brought from Germany which is guara -Before the recent consecration in Eng-

hand of Casson Ryle, a protest was handed in to the Arch-bishep, on the ground that a Elsbop must be the hasband of one wife, whereas Dr. Byle had been married more than once. It will be remembered that Rishop Whit-tingham of Baltimore refused to assist at the consecration of Babop Dudley, who had been twice married. —A Swedish colony was located in an Arostock township of Maine ten years ago. New Sweden is now prosperous, with 517 souls, who have kept themselves wenderfully like what they were in the eld considered with the services were supported to the services wenderfully like what they were in the eld considered with the services wenderfully like what they were in the eld considered with the services were supported to the services were su

try, except that they fare far better. They are should to colebrate the buth anniversary of their arrival with a speech by the Governor and several days of fastivity, Kensington House in London to-night, is to be made a very brilliant affair, and will involve an outlay of about £4,000. This sum will be subscribed by some aixty or seventy bachelors, old, middle-aged, and young. In their

names the invitations will be issued. Among the sixty whose names are down are Lord Hartington, Lord Statford, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Fife. -The sole hold of the Sultan over his sub-—The sole hold of the Sultan over his sub-jects is that he is the head of their religion. The only man who can compets with him for this position is the Sherif of Mecos. The last Sherif was an ambitious man, and it is believed that he was assessmated in conse-quence of orders received from Constantinople. The present Sherif is a young man, and the assassimation of his predecessor has aroused much feeling in his behalf.

-C. L. Williams, an official in the Wiscon-

an State Institute for Deaf and Dumb, was tried two

sin State Institute for Dear and Dume, was tried two years ago for Seudish cruelty to a mute girl. The jury disserteed, and he was discharged from custody. A brother of the girl declared during the trial that he would kill Williams if the jury let him go. Williams was terrified by the threat, and lost no time in disappearing after his release. The news now comes from Texas that he brother, after searching the country over, has found and mortally wounded him. -The majority against the separation of Church and State in Switzerland, though almost a fere-gone conclusion, has surprised everybody by its magni-

sude. Of 13,000 ballots cast, out of a possible 17,000, only 4,000 were for the separation. This result is partly due to the attachment of the people of Geneva to their na-tional Protestant Church, so closely identified with the toom recessant church, so closely identiced with the ancient glories of the republic, and partly to a feeling that the suppression of the Design des Calles would be re-garded as a Reman Catholic victory.

—Watty Morgan is a ministrel performer

of low degree. His chief feature is a wondrously hig mouth, and by means of it he is funny. He sings and grimnees on a quack dector's wagon in the West. "At Urbana, Ohio, he was seen by Josie Miller, aged 16. She most unaccountably fell in love with him, and he soon found it out, for she was at the street show every evening. They wanted to get married, but could not find a minister who would perform the ceremony. Her parents learned of the affair, locked her up, and threatened to till the minstrel if he went near her. Then she cappe her folly by trying to drown herself.

—A wast fund of amusement was to be

found, says the London Wolf, at the "bai masque of costume" given by a charming Countess. The guests, es-pecially the fair sex, were few, and the costumes somewas attored for by the spirit and abandon with which the fair Counters and her friends entered into the sports of the evening. The entrain was so great that the sun had risen high and the morning was well advanced be-fore this giddy but amusing frolle was brought to a close. It is said that the fair hostess intends to repeat

the entertainment in the course of the month. -Reports from the different provinces of the Prussian monarchy on the harvest prospects prove that the alarm which arose after the cold days of May was in great particulard. The harvest of corn will be very small in all morthern districts, and though the damages are not in all places of the same acrious dimen sions, it is reckoued that only 50 per cent of an ordinary harvest will be got in. The Government has tred to quiet the public mind by publishing semi-official notes, in which it was stated that the corn harvest in Bussia. Hungaria, and tialicia would be very good, but other re-ports from these countries announce that there also 6

great deficit is to be expected. -Judicial thinking aloud is, says the London Law Times, one of the vices of our modern judi cial system. A rusning fire of questions from three at-tute Judges is not an ordeal through which any counsel ought to be expected to pass in advocating a client's cause, and the Judges of haif a century ago would open their eyes with amazement if they could peruse a faith-ful report of proceedings in any of our courts of law. The minority of Judges in the present day have the faculty of listoning. The majority atter their thoughts and their criticisms freely as they go along. The consequence must be that arguments become much inflated without any compensating advantage. The only constitution is that the evil cannot increase in magnitude

-A recent census of New Zealand has revesled the fact that the Maories are rapidly decreasing, and it is quite possible that a generation or so may full their exterminated altogether. The causes given for this national decay are love of drink, had tooland closhing unwholesome dwellings, neglect of circultures, and generally low social habits. In 1861 the Mastres were estimated to number 55.236, but since then they have decreased to 43,000, or about 20 per cont in seven teen years. The natives of Hawaii, however, are stor-ing a still more rapid destruction, for they have de-creased from 57,125 in 1866 to \$4,068 in 1878 or side rate of 23 per cent in twelve years, or 32.4 per cent for seventren years. In their case the muchief is handled by the prevalence of leproar.

-The Scottish Presbyterians propose to oriebrate an impressing bi-rentenary. It was in 1685 that Richard Cameron, a Scottish preaches of great p. w. er and carnesiness, set up the standard of rebelled against Charles H., who attempted in violation of the Solemn League and Covenant, to refustate the black prelacy "in Scotland. Cameron and some twenty of crimarched into the town of Sanguhar, and to the market place formally proclaimed their resonciation of slicit ance. They were hunted like wild brasts in the bills let tween Ayr and Nathednie, and finally exptured and killed at Airs's Hose. But their adherents grew and a capacit exceedingly, and they came from all ranks in the com-munity. To this day the stories told of the anti-ing and the desperate valor of the "hillmen," as they were called, are the delight of all Lowinst ficets, most of with some Covenanter, no matter how humble to the tion, are as proud of their poligrou as if they had a patent of old nobility in their families.

-Charles Bradlaugh resides at 20 Circus rend, St. John's Wood, over a manual incore, where harmoniums and American organs are seed and these fortes are to be had on the tire system. He are used only part of the premises, his salts of apartments being on the first floor. His two daughters reside with high and assist him in editing the Name of Reference. These young ladies do not be --young indies do not bear much resemblance in reduct to their father, whose atheistic principles they have their outling hutched. They have twen sorcessini cannolate. in the recent examinations in the square class in classificity at South Kensington. As for Mr. Bradfauri blobs sell, he is a fail, shouthy-built man of 47 years of sell. When at home he wears a working soil of plant graff cloth. He has a square head, and a broad and mare face. He is clean-draven. His upper the is them and deep. His interaction is clear, measured, and include and when engaged in conversation he uses leaves and great effect, as if to impress one with the importance of every word he niters. The general expression of the countenance is not pleasing. In the large treat result over the musical library, the windows of which com-mand a view of a dury and a public librar. Hr Rest-laugh edits his journal and transacts govern horizets. The room is furnished with two large writing tables, at one of which he sits and works, his anicolities atting & the other. The numerous shelves round the ment are well stocked with books, thirdly of reserving. A high desk and several chairs complete the farmities, which is

of the usual office pattern-